

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"BUELOW" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 30th December.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iske	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA- SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	About THURSDAY, 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	TUESDAY, Noon, 29th December.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	Rebulet	4th Jan./09, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th Jan./09, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	Broc	18th Jan., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	19th Jan., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected or or short	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
TJIMAH	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	—	JAPAN	—

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YONG BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

MAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodations, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong 21st March, 1909.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 376 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for towing Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Metal or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Boutta, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong, at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers, carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamsen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsen, Canton, or to their Agents

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial, pure and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDERON MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

Dentistry.

TWIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLER STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

DR. M. H. CHAN.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collar and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing; Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FAYRE, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902.

EMPRESS EUGENIE'S SCOTCH ANCESTRY.

The cheque for £5 which the ex-Empress Eugenie has sent to the Glasgow Dumfriesshire Society, to which she writes, "I am united by the most ancient family ties," is a reminder that her grandfather was a certain William Kirkpatrick, who at one time kept a grocer's shop in Belfast. The grocer emigrated to America, prospered, and was sent to the United States Consul, where he married the eldest daughter of a Belgian named Gravigoy. A daughter of this marriage married the Marquis of Montijo, and on the death of the Marquis his widow took her daughter Eugenie on a European tour, during which the latter met Prince Louis Bonaparte, avowed herself one of his adherents, and eventually married him. Her connexion with Dumfries arises from the fact that her grandfather, the Belfast grocer, was a lineal descendant of a George Kirkpatrick who went in 1690 to Ireland from Closeburn, Dumfries.

THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

The Vanderbilt fortune, "once the greatest financial power in the United States," probably amounts at the present moment, according to Mr. Burton J. Hendrick in the November *Harper's* to not far from 300,000,000 dollars. Of this, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who controls the majority of the family properties, holds in the neighbourhood of 100,000,000 dollars, while twelve or fifteen descendants of the Commodore share among themselves the remaining 200,000,000 dollars. The development of this fortune is, Mr. Hendrick considers, the most important chapter in the railroad history of the United States. The Commodore made his money, as is well-known, by obtaining control of a number of the American railways.

Though ambitious to found a great American dynasty, the Commodore, Mr. Hendrick relates, was on notoriously bad terms with nearly all his children. "I have eleven children," he once said to a friend, "and there ain't one of them that's worth a—except Bill." He apparently resented the fact that of his thirteen children ten had been girls. Someone once, in Vanderbilt's presence, praised the children of one of his daughters, Mrs. W. K. Thoro. "Oh, yes, they're nice children," he replied, "but they ain't Vanderbilts." His greatest embitterment came through his second son and namesake, Cornelius Jeremiah, who quarrelled with his father at eighteen, afterwards became insane, and finally blew out his brains in a New York hotel.

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post-subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are that the sufferer feels more prominent being sleep, even some of prostration, when or shortly after meals, and want of energy for all the daily affairs of life. Now, what ails is the system, and it is not the system that is the cause of the trouble, but the system itself.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

is thrown off these morbid feelings, and energy is restored that as it succeeds the day this more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

that of any other to be considered. So every day it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, all the shattered vitality is restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is LIGHTED UP AFRESH. A few minutes' treatment in place of weeks of suffering, and the sufferer is enabled to resume his normal life.

This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous; it is agreeable to the taste, and is suitable for all conditions and conditions, either men or women, whose main suffering is that of debility, and who are unable to do their daily work.

Persons suffering from this disease, and who are unable to do their daily work, should at once obtain this medicine, and it will be found to be a most effective remedy.

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WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 1-1 UM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft, and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cape Rock	Aberdeen
Waglan	Sau Ki Wan
Stanley	Sai Kung
Cape Collinson	Sau Tan Koi
	Tai Po

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is issued in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Flagstaff.

P. G. DAVIS.

1908 [24] 1909.

Consignees.

Fancy Goods
POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS

stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to envelope by order of His Majesty's High Commissioner and without which it is a forgery.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

This is especially true where India is concerned. In spite of her proximity to Australia and position near the main steamship route thence, Mr. Deakin early in the last decade of the last century complained that "exchange is backward." It is backward still. In 1890 Australia sent to India horses, wool, copper, silver, gold, coal, and wool. In this list may now be added, lead, wheat, rye, fallow, and flaxseed, the value of the last alone running into three figures. But she looks forward to the development of an ever-increasing trade in dairy produce, meats, bacon, such luxuries as fruits and vegetable "out of season." It is surely a pity from every point of view that the American army and American residents in the Philippines should be better customers for foodstuffs from the Commonwealth than the British Army and British residents in India. It has been suggested that without a tariff, legislation, or public action of any kind India might be mutually benefited, with them the whole Empire, simply by the Government control of the Indian Commissariat to an Imperial end. But when the Office gives no preference to home and colonial producers and can hardly expect it from India or Ceylon, how can the Crown's Imperial co-operation be urgently required? It is in the first place, because both India and Australia are handicapped by distance, and, other than that, they can be considered separately from the others—*Full McCall Gazette.*

Rule by all Chemists

11, D'ARVILLE STREET,
HONGKONG.

NY 100-104741-100
 RE: RE: RE:
 New York, 21st November, 1960.

120 Hongkong, 21st December, 1965.

110] *Journal of the American Statistical Association*

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

FANCY TOILET
ARTICLES

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

HANDSOME TOILET SETS, SILVER
MOUNTED in Fancy Leather Cases,
HANDSOME PUFF BOXES, CUT
GLASS BOTTLES in Great Variety,
HAIR BRUSHES in Leather Cases,
PERFUME SPRAYS, MANICURE
SETS, SCISSORS in Cases.

RAZORS IN CASES,

BY THE BEST MAKERS:
PATENT RAZOR STROPS, SHAVING
MIRRORS, HAND MIRRORS,
&c., &c., &c.

SMOKERS'
REQUISITES

A Very Fine Selection in Great Variety—
MEERSCHAUM, and BRIAR PIPES,
CALADASH PIPES (a Special Assortment),
SMOKERS COMPANIONS,
MEERSCHAUM and AMBER CIGAR
and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CIGAR
and CIGARETTE CASES in real CRO-
CODILE SKIN, SNAKE SKIN, &c.
TOBACCO POUCHES in BEAVER,
CROCODILE, SNAKE and DOG SKIN,
&c. TOBACCO BOXES and JARS,
ASH TRAYS.

All these Goods are of the Highest Class and
Specially Selected.

SUITABLE FOR
XMAS and NEW YEAR
PRESENTS.

THERMOS FLASKS

A most useful XMAS PRESENT FOR
SPORTSMEN, YACHTSMEN and
TOURISTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1908.

NOTICE.
All communication intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road,
and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
(Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.)
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

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additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 80 cents per quarter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1908.

INDIAN LOTTERY BONDS AND
FINANCIAL REFORM.

Reference was made in these columns the
other day to the communication from an
American senator—submitted by Mr. Moreton
Frewen to the Hongkong Chamber of Com-
merce—on the subject of currency reform, and
particular attention was given to the attitude
of the Indian Government in its relation to the
enhancement of silver. In the course of that
letter, the writer spoke of the almost ineradic-
able habit of the Indian people to hoard
their money and to convert it into articles
of jewellery. The hope was expressed at
the same time, that some method might
be discovered whereby that liquid capital
might be set in circulation. In a somewhat
bitter tone, the senator wrote that "subscrip-
tions have been collected in America during
the past few years to succour starving Hindus
who had no other persons all the material of a
famine reserve fund in the shape of bangles
and ornaments, and only that the Indian mind
was closed and the mintage of rupees made
a most profitable monopoly of the Indian Gov-
ernment. Let me ask you what your view
would be if we had a famine in the United
States; if our people had vast stores of gold in
bars and bangles accumulated during a thou-
sand years, and if we closed our mints to the
free coinage of gold at a moment of acute
famine and disaster?" The solution of this
question according to the American financier
is found in the opening of the Indian mint,

when in times of stress the people would strip
themselves of their jewellery and reconvert
it into ready cash. That is, of course, a
purely hypothetical supposition, which may not
be admitted by those who have an intimate
knowledge of the manners and customs of
Hindus and Mahomedans. Indeed, from the
tenor of articles in the India press, which
entirely disregard the suggestion, although
it must have occurred to everyone who has
given the matter any consideration, the idea is
not apparently viewed in the same light as that
presented by the senator. At all events it is not
put forward as a practical issue, which amounts
to the same thing. It is believed, however, that
inducements can be formulated of a character
likely to attract the vast sums of buried capital
which is locked up in jewellery and family
hoards, and a writer in *Indian Engineering* sub-
mits a scheme founded on a well known prac-
tice which obtains in most countries in Europe.
As the writer says: "Any person who puts
forward a practical scheme for attracting this
lost capital, would deserve the eternal grati-
tude of India, whatever that might be worth.
Apart from its financial advantages, the polit-
ical advantages to be gained by the utilisation
of this hoarded wealth are not inconsiderable.
Almost too obvious to mention, they may be
summed up in one sentence: 'A stable Govern-
ment has the support of everyone of its credi-
tors.' With *monadelli* and boycott in the air
foreign capital is shy, and with reason, since
foreign capitalists have all to lose, while the
native capitalists are not involved in any-
thing like the same amounts." Accord-
ing to this writer the main idea of the
average native in buying jewels for his wife,
and in burying his spare cash, are precisely
those of "Hodge" when he keeps his money
in a hole in the thatch, or buys a fine piece of
furniture for his spouse. He mistrusts a bank;
and if he does not, he fears the proceeds of too
trouble, the delays in realising too vexatious,
while his neighbours get to know too
much of his affairs. What he must have is
something which can be purchased secretly; or
as secretly as jewels can be, which must be
portable, easily concealed, and which will stand
the ordeal of concealment without deteriora-
tion. Ordinary Government paper will not do,
since "Hodge" cannot read nor write, nor
study the share-lists, and ordinary paper will
soon go to pieces underground, and "Hodge"
cannot afford a steel cash-box. There is besides
the attitude of Mahomedans towards the accep-
tance of interest to consider. No true follower
of the Prophet will take interest, however small,
for his money, and the loss of capital to India
is in consequence appalling, while there are
inconveniences in unduly inflated prices of land-
ed property, by reason of the demand, exceed-
ing the supply, and in other abnormal conditions.
It appears to the writer that the case can be
met by the institution of a form of lottery
bonds. To cover the additional cost of this
system, the rate of interest assumed for cal-
culation of premiums should not perhaps ex-
ceed 2 per cent. The bonds should all be
for the same amount, twenty-five rupees, and
they should all be printed on damp-proof and
insect-proof paper, with good ink, and sold in
air-tight cylindrical tin cases of cheap make.
The bonds might be sold after printing to
render them lasting. Since no interest is to
be paid, no coupons would be required, and
the bonds would pass from hand to hand, like
currency notes. Assuming a loan of 100 lakhs
of rupees, continues the writer, with an issue of
41 lakhs of bonds all to be repaid in 100 years, the
number of bonds to be repaid annually will be
4,000. Two-and-a-half per cent on 100 lakhs
of rupees is Rs. 25,000. It is a matter of cal-
culation to decide how many of these 4,000
bonds should receive an attractive premium
the balance being paid off at something above
full value. This latter condition is necessary
to maintain the price of the bonds at full face
value, throughout the period of 100 years, so
that "Hodge" shall not lose either his con-
fidence or his cash. If properly fixed, the
bonds could be accepted at all treasuries and
post offices at face value without loss, and as
a safeguard against fraudulent speculators.
In concluding his advocacy of the scheme, the
writer remarks that: "Of the morality of the
system it seems hardly necessary to speak.
Since every bond is repaid at a value which
maintains its market or face value, the induc-
ement to thieve is enormous. Morality is often
a narrow short cut between two evils, avoiding
both the evils of locked-up capital and starved
industry due to the lack of public capital which
seem greater than any possible inducement to
fraud and gambling." One of the first difficulties
which would have to be faced by any govern-
ment which proposed the adoption of such a
scheme would be the antagonism of that vast
public opinion which regards lotteries in any
shape or form as an invention of the devil.
It is just possible that the system, empha-
tically reasonable though it might be, would
constitute the *raison d'être* of another reform
campaign, and afford the great army of Anglo-
Indians settled in the United Kingdom an
opportunity of girding at the Government.
Moreover, the revelations which have come to
light as the result of certain criminal proce-
dure in London have brought lottery bonds
into bad odour, no matter how satisfactory

they may be in themselves. But taking the
proposition of issuing lottery bonds whose face
value is guaranteed and whose redemption is
assured within a period of 100 years, it is
difficult to believe that the instincts of the In-
dian people would be directed away from tradi-
tional methods. A lottery bond which will be ac-
cepted by treasuries and post offices, and which,
therefore, is simply a bank note in another
form, is scarcely likely to appeal to a race
grounded in the belief that all paper equiv-
alents are dangerous and that interest or no
interest, the soundest way to acquire a fortune
is to hoard up bullion. We know of instances
in the Far East, where individuals who were
ruined by the failure of the Oriental Bank
refuse to accept on any consideration payments
by cheque or through the medium of promissory
notes even when these are backed by the Govern-
ment, as in the case of the Straits Settlements.
When people of thrifty habits once develop the
notion that their savings are only secure when
retained in the original form of ready money
or jewellery, it is practically impossible to in-
still into them the advantages accruing from
the wise and careful investment of their capital,
and the obsession which comes from the
constant handling of secret hoards is generally
regarded as incurable. For these and other
reasons we do not place much faith in the lot-
tery bond scheme, although it is a decidedly
interesting contribution towards the solution of
the exchange problem in India.

A SPATE OF ROBBERIES.

That the Chinese New Year is fast approach-
ing may be gathered from the numerous rob-
beries and acts of violence reported from Can-
ton. Almost every day our correspondent
furnishes details of particularly flagrant raids,
as the result of which the villagers residing on
the outskirts of the capital are victimised by
roving bands of wretches, who prefer to prey on
their neighbours rather than do an honest day's
work. When it is remembered that the past
year has been particularly hard upon the in-
dustrious, and that, therefore, the little store they
have hidden away has been acquired by the most
sirenous labours to keep the wolf from the
door and make meagre provision for the
traditional festivities, the fact that they should
be despoiled by lawless robbers, arouses all
the more sympathy and compassion for them. It
may be taken for granted that the robberies
which come to the ears of the authorities con-
stitute but a tithe of the actual number of those
committed. Naturally it is in the interest of
the petty officials appointed to protect the
people in the outlying districts to conceal
as far as possible the real state of affairs,
in order that they may get credit for the
remarkable efficiency of their surveillance.
And, besides, the peasantry and ignorant
classes are by no means anxious to bring
their losses into prominence. There is all
the more reason to fear, then, that when
foreign merchants are being threatened by
blackmailers, and railway stations are being
looted within sight of the capital, and the Pro-
vincial Government is driven to the last resort
of offering rewards for information concerning
the whereabouts of brigands, the gendarmerie are
criminally negligent in the performance of their
duties. It is not as if the Government were
taken by surprise. Everybody knows per-
fectly well that with the advent of the
festive season all the vagabonds and de-
bauchees, who at other times are content
to grub along as best they can from day
to day, gain an access of courage in order
to make organised levies on the peace-abiding
and diligent. What extra precautions may
have been taken, if any, have proved woefully
ineffective and if the people bear the burden
quietly it is simply because they have become
accustomed to the usual practices. In the district
of Ko Tung, where there is a military camp, a
gang of robbers estimated at fifty strong have
been terrorising the inhabitants. The Govern-
ment failing to capture the miscreants has
offered sums varying from \$100 to \$500 for the
arrest of any individual member of the band,
with what success we need hardly say. This
week the officers of the Yuen Tam railway station
were ransacked by a score of desperadoes and the
day's receipts in payment of railway fares,
amounting to \$120, were carried away. So
despicable and contemptible were the robbers
that they actually walked off with the clothes
of the railway workmen, which is about the
lowest depths of cheap crime that one could
imagine. All is fish evidently that comes
within the radius of the thieves' drag-net. The
bolder villains levy toll on the gentry and
well-to-do merchants on a more respectable
scale. They send letters demanding speci-
fic sums of money, and the fact that these
letters continue to be received may be
accepted as proof positive that in many
cases these demands are complied with by the
frightened recipients. Lately the In-
ternational Banking Corporation was asked
to contribute the sum of \$10,000 to replenish
the depleted treasury of a noted bandit, but
perhaps that attempt at blackmail was intended
more as a jest than anything else. Now the
Corporation has received a letter, bearing the
allegiance, we are told, of several notorious
robbers who declare that they will be satisfied

with nothing less than the "loan" of a million
dollars. There is something eminently decent
and inspiring, something in the nature of high
finance, in a claim of that amount that
lifts it out of the mere sordid ruck
of common robbery. One vernacular paper
has attempted to show that the demand has
been made in a spirit of levity and jocund
sarcasm, but to admit that is to rob the jest of
half its humour. "The paper stated that the
robbers would not be so daring and foolish as
to ask for a million dollars, which it is beyond
doubt would never be forthcoming, so it is
generally surmised that the letter received by
the Banking Corporation might not have really
come from robbers, but from some people who
had been robbed." That view may be the
result of much cogitation but we refuse to ac-
cept it because the gentlemen of easy parties
did in fact ask for a million, and it would be
the acme of ironical wit for a victim to emit his
squeal against his oppressors by endeavouring
to intimidate an American bank. Our
Canton correspondent, recording the opinion
of the native press, quotes to the following
effect: "The victims of the robbers' nefarious
plans are no doubt anxious to have their
enemies arrested and punished, but they are
unable to get the local officials to do so, failing
which they have hit upon the plan of sending
false blackmailing letters to foreign firms in
the name of those robbers whose arrests they
are longing for. When the letters reach the
foreign firms, they will be forwarded through
their consuls to the Viceroy, and the latter,
upon receipt of the consuls' communication,
will no doubt give immediate orders to his
subordinates to hunt down the robbers." No
doubt that is what will happen in the first in-
stance, but the result of the mission is a foregone
conclusion. What is wanted is a systematised
regular police patrol, which will be sufficiently
strong and vigilant to make faint-hearted
thieves quit their evil ways and thwart the
schemes of the more adventurous rogues.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

* THERE will be no issue of the *Hongkong*
Telegraph on Christmas Day.

THE French mail of the 24th November was
delivered in London on the 23rd inst.

ASSISTANT Paymaster C. H. Carroll has been
re-appointed to the sloop *Clio* as paymaster in
charge, on recommissioning, and he will con-
tinue also to act as interpreter in French.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take
place early in January, between Mr. Newton
J. Stabb, of Hongkong, and Miss Mary, eldest
daughter of Mr. A. M. Townsend, manager of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

CONTINUOUSLY with the heavy increase
in Opium duties, the license fees for the manu-
facture of chandu, its retail sale, and for keep-
ing a smoking shop, have been greatly
enhanced as from the beginning of next year,
says the *Perak Pioneer*.

THE engagement is announced between Cap-
tain Henry Buchanan Kirk, the Argyll and
Sutherland Highlanders, third son of the late
Colonel James Buchanan Kirk, 91st High-
landers, and May, second daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. A. P. MacEwen, of the Grove, Hollington,
Sussex.

AT a council meeting of the Royal Society of
Arts, Mr. James Black Lave, M.A., Theobald
Mr. Quah Beng Kee, Penang, Mr. Charles H.
Smith, Philippine Judiciary, Manila, the Hon.
Tan Jik Kim, Singapore, Mr. Un Yush Hin,
B.A., and Mr. Young Hee, M.R.S.I., Hongkong,
were elected members.

MR. R. Laidlaw, M.P. for East Renfrewshire,
who is one of the British delegates to the In-
ternational Commission on Opium at Shanghai,
had intended leaving England on Dec. 5, and
hoped to reach his destination in the course of
sixteen days. In consequence of the postponement
of the meeting of the Commission, he has
deferred his departure till January.

IN Sydney there is a Chinese benevolent society
called "Hung Fook Tong," and it is recently
built 10 almshouses. There being considerably
more applicants than almshouses, the com-
mittee decided that the successful would be
those who made the largest contributions to
the funds of the society. The sums thus
handed over ranged from £21 10s. to £37 5s.

UNDER date the 7th inst., Messrs. Wheelock
& Co. write from Shanghai:—Exchange being
all in favour of exporters it is not surprising
to find our homeward freight market still as active
as ever, especially to America via Suez Canal
where some record shipments have been going
forward recently. Coastwise—Here rates have
certainly started on the downward grade and
the outlook for the next two or three months is
not at all promising; prospects are no better in
the South from latest advices and we are afraid
it will be a case of "laying up" for some ships.

COLONEL W. G. Bedford, C.M.G., Army Medi-
cal Service, who, as has been already an-
nounced, has been appointed Administrative
Medical Officer at Hongkong, is a medico of
much experience and a great expert in tropical
diseases. He has spent well-nigh twenty
years in the medical branch of the army, and
has the experience of the South African
War, 1899-1900, when he was staff officer to
the P.M.O. during the campaign of that period
in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and
Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches, Queen's
medal with three clasps, and C.M.G.).

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR AUSTRALIA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd December.

Tsotai Leung Loo Fui, the newly-appointed
Chinese Consul-General to Australia, left here
yesterday afternoon by the steamer *Charles*
Hardwin for Hongkong, en route to his des-
tination to take up his new appointment.
Tsotai Leung's suite consists of only a few
members.

CANTON GOVERNMENT ARSENAL.
Mr. Ha Tung Wo has been appointed by the
Viceroy to be Director of the Canton Govern-
ment Arsenal.

WINTER SOLSTICE.
Owing to the solemn occasion of national
mourning, the officials in this city did not call
on one another to offer congratulations yester-
day for the festival of the Winter Solstice.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.
The Viceroy has given instructions to the
officials in all the different districts in this pro-
vince to make the necessary arrangements for
the institution of Councils at an early date pre-
paratory to the introduction of Constitutional
Government for China.

OIL SHIP ON FIRE.

SCUTTLED OFF PASIR PANJANG.

S.S. "KALOMO" ABLAZE.

Last evening, reports the *Singapore Free*
Press of the 17th inst., a serious fire broke out
on board the British steamer *Kalomo* which ar-
rived here on Tuesday, and was anchored in
the grounds set apart for oil-carrying ships.
The *Kalomo*, commanded by Captain Jackson,
is a fine steamer of some 3,000 odd tons and was
bound for Cebu in the Philippines, and Swa-
tara. She had arrived here from New York
and was carrying 88,000 cases of kerosene oil
and drums of benzine. The local agents are
Messrs. McAlister and Company. The ship
was due to continue her voyage to-day, but
shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening the
Master Attendant's office received a telephonic
report from Palo Brail to the effect that fire
had broken out on board. Mr. Chalmers, the
officer on duty, at once proceeded to get afloat
and went down to see what could be done.
Later in the evening the Master Attendant
drove down to Jardine's wharf and went out in
launch from there, with Captain Edwards, the
senior boarding officer.

The *Tanjong Pagar* tug *Varunda* was also
early on the scene.
When the Boarding Officer's launch arrived
at the Dangerous Petroleum anchorage the
ship was well alight, and it was apparent there
would be great difficulty in saving her.

Every effort was being made, but the fire
which had broken out in the bunker hatch and
was blazing furiously was beyond the control of
the crew whilst the *Varunda* was unable to get
the flames under.

Under the circumstances the only thing to do
was to get the crew off and sink the ship. The
harbour department launches accordingly stood
by with the *Varunda*, and the Captain and
Officers were transferred to the *Mata Mata*
and the crew to the *Varunda*.

The launches continued to circle round the
ship to make certain that all of the officers and
crew numbering some forty-six in all were saved.
Some excitement was caused by one man at-
tempting to get back on the blazing vessel to
fetch his belongings.

The *Varunda* continued to pump water into
the doomed vessel which was now a great mass
of flames, in the midst of which the oil was ex-
ploding every moment. The pumps were
worked hard and some thirteen feet of water
must have been put into her, before it was
finally decided to scuttle her through the engine
room.

Eventually she took the ground in five
fathoms of water at Pasir Panjang near the
Asylum. Fortunately no one was hurt, all the
officers and crew being got off safely.

This is, we understand, the first command of
the Captain who joined the ship in Algiers.
The crew are European and Chinese, the latter
firemen.

The Harbour Department launches left be-
fore one o'clock, the Master Attendant who
had been on the scene up till then, being the
first to arrive at the Boarding Office. When
the officers left, the crew of the ship and the
captain and officers were still standing by
watching her burn out. But by that time the
vessel was absolutely scuttled and could be
left for the fire to burn itself out. At present
there is no explanation as to how the fire oc-
curred.

At a quarter to two this morning the ship
was still burning fiercely.
Previous severe oil and shipping fires in-
clude the burning of the Dutch steamer
Regniers in the harbour in October, 1907, the
naphtha fires on the *Auchener* and another
vessel in July 1906, and the serious fire at the
Palau Bumbu oil tanks in July 1906, when
several men were killed, and the fire on board
a tongkong loaded with kerosene in which five
Kliffs were injured.

HONGKONG will be glad to learn that Lady
Lugard arrived in the Colony shortly before four
o'clock this afternoon by the English Mail *Assaye*.
It is a happy coincidence that Lady Lugard
should land here on Christmas Eve, and we
take this opportunity of extending to her our
best wishes for a pleasant sojourn in the Colony
after her protracted absence in the homeland.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Friday
(Christmas Day) Holy Communion will be
administered at 8 a.m., and at the close of the
midday service, Morning Prayer, and Sermon
at 11 a.m. (attended, weather permitting, by
the C. of E. troops at Kowloon, as their
Parade Service). The offertories at both
services will be in aid of the Winter Relief
work of the Church Army, and of the work of
"Child-redeem" known as "Dr. Barnardo's
Home."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

PLAGUE AT SHANGHAI.

INFECTED HONGKEW RATS
CAPTURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th December,
8.25 p.m.

The sanitary officers of the Shang-
hai Municipal Council have discover-
ed that plague exists among the rats
in Hongkow.

Energetic measures are being taken
under the direction of the Health
Officer to stamp out the infection.

[Reuter's.]

Mr. Lloyd George on the House
of Lords.

LONDON, 22nd December.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in Liverpool,
said that Lord Lansdowne had usurped a
sovereignty, not claimed since Charles I.,
which we were not going to stand, and we
were not going to quote King Lansdowne
any longer but to shatter his throne.

The House of Lords must be challenged
on the question of finance.

Later.

The Largest Bridge in the World.

The Pennsylvania Railroad plans a bridge
of three miles from New York to Long Is-
land, with a span to Hell Gate of 1,000 feet.
The cost will be £3,000,000, and it will
be the largest bridge in the world.

The Opium Commission.

It is not likely that any steps will be taken
in the Straits Opium Commission report
until the conclusion of the Shanghai con-
ference.

The suggestion that the publication of the
report is delayed for political purposes is
unfounded.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

DIFFICULT CRISIS IN JAPAN.

The sugar-refining industry in Japan is pas-
sing through a difficult crisis, reports the *Japan*
Chronicle. As will be remembered, a few
months ago the three sugar-refining companies
—the Dai Nippon, Yokohama, and Kobe Re-
fining—which were suffering from over-produc-
tion agreed among themselves to restrict their
output with the object of maintaining the mar-
ket. The action, however, proved of little effect
in that direction, owing to the falling off
of consumption. For one month the total
output of the three companies was restricted
only to 279,000 bags, the minimum agreed
upon. Subsequently the output was re-
duced every month to 37 or 40 per cent,
below that minimum until the production
was limited to half the amount produced when
the mills were in full operation. But the re-
duction in the output has done little or nothing
to improve the market, which is still being
rapidly congested with stock. Accordingly,
the three companies have now agreed among
themselves to suspend operations altogether
for this and next month, expecting that the de-
mand for the new year's trade will clear the
congested stock. In future the companies in-
tend to produce each month only so much as
is required, instead of anticipatory require-
ments. The three companies, which have pur-
chased the Negoya Sugar Refining Company's
mill, have decided not to begin the working of
this mill for the present, as its production will
only add to the congestion. Furthermore, it
has been decided to dismiss the clerks and
operatives. Here, therefore, we get a glimpse
of the working of a Trust, the whole of its
energies being directed to maintaining prices
instead of cheapening production; and owing
to the protective tariff the people are compelled
to pay the high prices demanded.

The Toyo Sugar Refining Company's mill in
Formosa, which was recently tried with satis-
factory results, has been operating continuously
since then. The mill is capable of producing
the white sucrose quality, and its output for the
present year is estimated at about 150,000
piculs, an increase of 30,000 to 40,000 piculs
on the first estimate. The sales office of the
company is to be established in Osaka shortly.
As already pointed out, the consumption of
sugar has notably fallen off of late, and the
sugar-refining industry is suffering from over-
production. While the decline in consumption
is chiefly accounted for by the advance in
price consequent upon the increased tax
on sugar, it is of course partly due to the
general depression of trade. The *Osaka*
Mainichi notes that the demand for sugar
this year has dropped to about 95,000,000 lbs.
—half the amount of annual consumption
in the past—and a corresponding decrease is
noticed in the import of crude sugar from Java,
where sugar-producers are astonished at the
falling off in the demand for sugar in Japan.
The decline in the demand has of course
affected the Government treasury, and the
Customs houses have been instructed to be more
careful in the examination of imported sugar
in order to prevent the evasion of Customs
duty. What has really happened is that the
tax has been screwed up so high that the firms
have been reached where an additional turn of
the screw produces less rather than more
revenue.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON VICEROY.

DENOUNCED BY A CENSOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd December.

The Censor Kwong Chun-lam, in a memorial, denounces Viceroy Chang Jen-chun and Viceroy Cheung Sai in connection with alleged irregularities in the (native?) Customs in Canton and Foochow.

NEW PROJECTS.

GRAND COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd December.

The Grand Council is determined to carry out the following three projects, viz:—

- 1.—The Reorganization of the Navy.
- 2.—Change in the titles of officials.
- 3.—Increase of Duties and abolition of I chin.

PEKING LAW COLLEGE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY JAPANESE PROFESSOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd December.

A Japanese professor is alleged to have assaulted one of the students in the Peking Law College.

In consequence all the students became greatly excited and suggested that they should go on strike.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

SCHEME BY THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd December.

The Ministry of War has submitted, for the approval of the Prince Regent, a scheme for the reorganization of the Navy, together with maps showing the different naval bases suggested.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

A FRENCH APPLICATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd December.

The French Minister in Peking has preferred a request for a concession to run steamers on the inland rivers of Ichang and Chungking.

The Waiwupu has strongly opposed the application.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

CENSORS' MEDDLESOMENESS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 23rd December.

Certain Censors have requested the Prince Regent to exercise his prerogative powers in the administration of the affairs of State and not to be too amiable lest his desire to please might lead to trouble.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

FRANCO PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO PUNISH AFRICAN TRIBES.

Lisbon, Nov. 25.

It is reported that the insurgent tribes in Portuguese Guinea, who were recently defeated, made a fresh attack upon the settlements, and were again repulsed. They managed, however, to carry off several Europeans and a number of corpses. This has caused a great sensation, as the insurgents are cannibals.

The tribes have retreated to the interior, which is French territory. Capt. Posty, the Governor-General of the French African possessions, is now in Lisbon, and has had a long conference with Admiral Castilho, Minister for Marine. It has been decided that Portugal and France shall proceed jointly to exterminate the cannibals. Portugal will contribute four companies of infantry, consisting of 600 men and an officer, and two batteries of artillery. The number of Europeans who are kidnapped every year is said to be very great.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

SINGAPORE'S DILEMMA.

HONGKONG CRITICISED.

When we consider the general crookedness with which the anti-opium agitation has been run, and the constitutional suppression *veri et suggestio* of it that provides the atmosphere in which the agitation thrives and battens, we are only right in watching the tactics of a Government that has made itself the complacent accomplice of the agitators. In the main we may consider that the interests of Hongkong are very similar to those of the Straits Settlements, in so far as the prospect of any interference with excise revenue is concerned. The only difference is that the proportion of revenue and the actual amount at stake in the Straits is very much greater than in Hongkong. Still, there must be a general resemblance in the condition of the revenues, and the dislocation of finance involved by any considerable degree of tampering with the revenues, but the Straits is a relatively greater degree. It might occur to those in both Colonies who are able to appreciate the risks of disaster to which the Colonial finances are exposed that it would be well if there were some common knowledge of the conditions, and some common understanding arrived at as to defensive policy. Unfortunately, outside of the unofficial members of Council,

THE GENERAL COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG is unorganized, and can be represented by no authoritative body. The China Association can hardly be expected to take up the particularist grievances of Hongkong, and so far as the Crown Colony of Hongkong may deem that it can be represented by the Committee of the China Association in London, it stands in a far weaker position *vis a vis* the Colonial Office and the Imperial Government than if it were represented by a compact body such as a Hongkong Association with a powerful London branch, the latter with full authority to approach the Colonial Office direct, just as for a great many years the Straits Settlement Association, has dealt directly with the Colonial Office on behalf of the Association in the Colony. Now, as regards the present conjuncture in the common affairs of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, it would seem to be of the utmost importance that for mutual protection and defence the two Colonies should be able to take counsel together and to join forces for the defence of revenues threatened by

A COMMON ENEMY.

in obedience to an agitation of a specially insidious character. Hongkong unfortunately cannot tell us her troubles and explain her difficulties, for the reason that it is the business of nobody in Hongkong to do so. We cannot inform Hongkong of the dangers threatening our financial welfare because there is no authority in Hongkong competent to receive communications although we here are provided with full authority to communicate. The old problem of the bundle of sticks is well exemplified in the case of the Eastern Crown Colonies, and if we are to judge of the probabilities, the Secretary of State means to break the Hongkong stick first, and then make

THE HONGKONG CASE.

the awful example that is to furnish the precedent for hostile action against the excise revenues of the Straits Settlements. If we were only united by that simple machinery that two or three hours could easily create, we should quadruple our resisting power to the dictation of any home clique that could place a Radical Government under its thumb.

Where, so it seems to us, the chief danger lies to the two Eastern Crown Colonies is that there will apparently be no chance given to Hongkong to ascertain, for its own guidance, the results and recommendations of the Straits Opium Commission's Report before the Secretary of State shall have issued his final directions regarding

THE OPIUM REVENUE IN HONGKONG.

It is to be presumed that ever before in the Far East has so comprehensive an investigation taken place into the moral, physical, and financial aspects, as that which has recently been carried out at the instance of the Secretary of State by a strong and independent body of Commissioners, and at the charges of the funds of this Colony. The Report, which is understood to be a voluminous one, and to contain a large mass of valuable evidence from many witnesses of standing in the Colony and the Federated States, has been completed, and as the telegrams tell us, its receipt in London has been acknowledged by the Secretary of State. It would seem that as the report is now in the hands of His Majesty's Government surely there can be no reason for withholding consent to its publication in the Colony, at whose expense and at the order of the Secretary of State the

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

was framed and printed. The turning out of the Report, as is a matter of common knowledge, has severely strained the resources of the Government Printing Office, which is generally fully occupied with current work. In order to print the report, fresh supplies of type had to be ordered from England, and even then, so voluminous was the evidence that it had to be printed in sections and the type liberated for the printing of the following sections. We do not know how many copies were printed, but it is to be presumed that sufficient copies have been thrown off to satisfy the demand that would arise within the Colony and the Federated Malay States. However that may be, it must surely be admitted that there can be no valid reason for the Secretary of State withholding from giving his sanction to publication within this Colony of a Report produced at the expense of the Colony. The difficulty seems to be, in this, that the Home Government want to lay the Report on the table of the House of Parliament before permitting its publication here. We do not see the least necessity for that. It was

not a Parliamentary Commission, nor was it asked for by any member of the House of Commons. If it had, the expense of producing the Report should have come out of the Imperial exchequer. It is wrong in every way to submit this Colony to delay in being put in possession of its own Commission's report in order that the members of the House of Commons may be supplied free, at this Colony's cost, with copies of a report to which they have no claim and for which they have not asked. One report telegraphed to Singapore states that if the type has not been distributed, the Report will be printed in Singapore. But the greater part of the type of the Report has been distributed and the Secretary of State has been so informed. Clearly, if the Report has to be reprinted for the consumption of members of Parliament it should be reprinted in London by Spottiswoode and Co. Just like any other blue-book. But Reuters yesterday stated that "Owing to the bulk and the cost of setting the type the Opium Blue book will be printed in Singapore and cannot be published till copies are received in London." If it is meant that the Straits Government has to go to the expense, at great delay, produce a second edition of the Report, for members of Parliament, and that the public of this Colony is to be till then denied access to this Commission's report on the Opium Enquiry, we can only say that this pretension on the part of the Secretary of State is intolerable.

THE WHOLE THING IS SO UNREASONABLE and so wantonly contemptuous of the right of this Colony to decent treatment, that we must begin to look for a motive. We find that, taking into account the dubious tactics always connected with agitations of this kind, all this artificial delay may be explained in the most natural way in the world by assuming that the Secretary of State is determined to declare the policy of his Government, that is to say the policy of the agitation, with reference to Hongkong before Hongkong shall be able to fortify its defence by any knowledge of the terms of the report of the Straits Opium Commission. And when once Hongkong is "broken," the Colonial Office will use its action as the precedent for dealing with the question as it presents itself in the Straits. It is not a nice thing to have to impute motives of this kind. But unfortunately it is the only theory that fits the circumstances. And then a Government that has so glibly professed its patronage of so disingenuous an agitation as that of the anti-opium faction in England, will stick at little to show its compliance with that sort of importunate influence.—*Singapore Free Press.*

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C. C. "A" V. THE UNITED SERVICES.

The following players will represent the Club in the above match:—R. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, R. O. Hutchinson, A. E. Lansing, A. A. Claxton, E. W. Day, H. R. Makin, A. W. J. Peake, A. H. Young. Reserves:—Hob. Dr. J. M. Atkinson and C. E. Shields.

The match starts to-morrow (Xmas Day) at 2 p.m. and by the kindness of Major E. W. Evans and Officers of the 13th Rajputs the Regimental Band will play selections of music on the ground during the afternoon.

The match will be continued on Saturday (Boxing Day) at 11 a.m. and during the forenoon by the kindness of Major E. W. R. Chitty and Officers of the 10th Mahrattas the Regimental Band will be in attendance.

CRAIGENOWER V. PARSEE C. CLUB.

This match will be played on Boxing day, at 2.15 p.m., on the former Club's Ground. Craigengower's team will be composed of G. A. Hancock (capt.), H. L. Manderson, M. E. Asger, L. A. Rose, A. Osman, P. Curry, R. Carvalho, A. Carvalho, A. P. Greaves, R. Phillips and F. Dudge.

The following members will represent the Parsee team:—J. D. Noria (Captain), B. D. Tata, J. A. Chisoy, B. K. Mody, R. I. Davarwalla, S. B. Bhatwalla, N. B. Shroff, R. Pestonjee, A. Mowwalla, P. F. Wapwalla and J. P. Heera. Reserves: B. K. Mehta, K. D. Gudar, and M. F. Billimoria. Umpire: A. B. Awasia.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League table up to date:

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Percent.
H. K. "B"	5	5	0	5	100%	
Civil Service	6	4	1	3	60%	
Telegraphs	5	3	1	2	50%	
Hongkong "A"	5	2	1	2	33.33%	
Craigengower	7	2	2	3	—	
R. G. A.	4	1	2	1	33.33%	
Kowloon	5	1	4	0	6.2%	
H. K. Police	5	1	4	0	6.2%	
Royal Engineers	6	1	5	0	8.0%	

N.B. A win counts 1 point.

A loss "—" " "

A draw "0" " "

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday, at 4 p.m., at Causeway Bay ground the Lusitano Recreation Club will meet the B. O. F. Club. The L. R. C. team will be—R. C. da Silva, A. H. Hyndman, F. H. Hyndman, Frank Soares, P. da Rost, J. M. Britto, H. A. Hyndman, A. O. Barradas, L. G. Cordeiro, V. Azevedo and A. Ribeiro.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Catharina*) 29th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 31st inst.
German (*Prinz Bitt. Friedrich*) 31st inst.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 6th prox.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Scandia* left Shanghai on 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on 27th inst. a.m.
The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 p.m., on 23rd inst., and left again at 3 a.m., Thursday, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on 25th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 24th inst., Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—
Our last circular was dated the 11th inst. Owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year and preparations for the closing of the year's accounts by natives prior to the customary exodus into the interior for the festive season, business has slackened down to very small proportions. The tone of the market, however, must not be measured by the volume of settlements. Steadiness has been the salient feature of the past night's market.

Low silver exchange renders operations on the part of importers, at current low ruling rates, unremunerative. As dealers and importers' ideas regarding prices do not coincide, it is reported natives have been trading between themselves, stocks of former purchases changing hands in consequence.

The slow clearances are not surprising for this time of year. Prospects are promising, and there is every confidence that market will be re-vitalised as soon as the Chinese New Year holidays are over. The prevailing conditions—both financial and political—in the consuming districts hold out every hope that inquiries will lead to a further stimulation in the yarn market as soon as business resumes its normal course.

No. 202.—Selected threads found buyers at an advance of \$1 per bale.
No. 162.—Only one Mill's Yarn changed hands at reported price.
Nos. 122 and 102.—Trifling business reported.
Nos. 82 and 62.—Nothing doing.
Market closes steady.
Sales:—1,000 bales of No. 102, 50 bales of No. 122, 100 bales of No. 162, and 600 bales of No. 202; in all about 850 bales.
Arrivals:—Per steamers *Datta*, *Totomi Maru*, *Kutsang*, *Perila*, *Laiyang*, *Yatorfu Maru* and *A. Apeur* of about 6,000 bales.
Unsold Stock:—About 17,000 bales.
Uncleared Stock:—About 14,000 bales.
Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—
India T. T. at Rs. 127 1/2 per cent.
Demand " " 127 1/2
London T. T. " Sh. 1.8 5/8d.—\$
Demand " " 1.8 5/8d.—\$
Shanghai " " Tls. 75 1/2=\$100.
Silver " " 22 1/2 per oz.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—
To-morrow being Christmas Day we are issuing our circular a day earlier.
A very quiet week has passed and business has been very dull.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our constituents a Merry Xmas.
Banks.—Sales have been effected of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at \$85, and there are sellers at this rate. The London quotation has not fluctuated and is still £82.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have charged hands at \$195. Unions have been sold at \$355. Fire Insurances.—China Fires are steady at \$107. Hongkong Fires continue on offer at \$325.

Shipping.—There are no changes to report, and all stocks remain as last quoted.
Refineries.—China Sugars are firm at \$12 1/2, while Luxons are offering at \$10.

Minio.—Chinese Engineerings have strengthened further and there are buyers in the North at Tls. 17 1/2. Raubs are without business and are quoted at \$9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$43, have further sellers, Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$50 at which rate they are obtainable. Shanghai Docks have advanced to Tls. 75 and are in demand. Hongkong Wharves have found buyers at Tls. 140.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have strengthened in response to a demand, to \$55 at which rate they are in further request. Central Stores are inquired for at the improved rate of \$145. Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$32, and Humphreys Estates at \$34. Shanghai Lands are offering at Tls. 120.

Cotton Mills.—Eggs continue in demand at Tls. 75. Hongkong Cottons are offering at \$10. Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have weakened to \$90 with sellers. Light and Powers are quoted \$55. Dairy Farms at \$137 and Electricians at \$121. Providents have buyers at \$91. Langkai remain steady at Tls. 80, at which rate they are in demand and Sumatras have improved slightly to Tls. 123 with buyers.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/84 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Interim Tls. 24 payable on 4th January.

FLOATING ICE ISLANDS.

BARQUE SAILED BY A JUNG OVER FIFTY MILES LONG.

A remarkable story of ice islands in the South Atlantic was told by Capt. Yore on the arrival of the Glasgow barque *Dee* at Queens-town on 25th ult. from Talcahuano. He reports that after rounding Cape Horn the ship sailed into what appeared to be a sea of ice. One berg was over 50 miles long and about 250 ft. high.

It took the ship 16 hours to pass it. During the time a partly dismasted barque was sighted. The *Dee* bore down on her, and asked if she wanted assistance. She proved to be the Norwegian vessel *Traalgar*, bound from Lohs De Auzera for Hamburg, with cargo. Several of her spar were gone, and her bows were stove in by the ice. Her captain said he would make for Buenos Ayres.

The *Dee* passed altogether 150 bergs, some of them from one to five miles long. Captain Yore thinks that several vessels will have been wrecked in the frozen masses. The *Traalgar* arrived at Buenos Ayres on 28 Sept. says Reuters.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

M. R. P. DE CHAMPORIN having been appointed AGENT for MESSAGERS MARITIMES and CHARGEURS REUNIS at Hongkong takes charge of the above Companies' Agency from this date.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1908. [1110]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.
NOTICE is hereby given that ARNHOLD KARBURG AND COMPANY, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere, Merchants, have, on the 27th day of November, 1908, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of two ducks swimming in water towards a bank whereon are marshes and a tree the whole being surrounded by a fancy border;

in the name of ARNHOLD KARBURG AND COMPANY, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.
The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant in respect of SILK PIECE GOODS in Class 31 since the year 1905.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.
Dated the 24th day of December, 1908.
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.
THE Steamship
"CARNARVONSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports about end of January, 1909.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1908. [1112]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"ASSAYE,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Victoria*.
From Australia, ex S.S. *Moltis*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and H. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1908. [17]

THE C. P. R. NEW CONTRACT.

LIVERPOOL-HONGKONG MAIL SERVICE.

A contract, dated Oct. 12, 1908, between the Postmaster-General and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails between Liverpool and Hongkong, and a Treasury Minute approving it (dated Oct. 23) have been published as a House of Commons paper.

This contract provides with certain modifications for an extension for three years from April 7, 1908, of the contract of Feb. 2, 1907. The following variations have been made:—

- (1) Clause 2 provides for a service in each direction once in every three weeks during the summer season, instead of once in four weeks.
- (2) The port of Shimidzu has been added to the places of call in Clause 6.
- (3) The periods of transit (Clauses 7 and 8) are to be 616 hours by way of Halifax or St. John, in lieu of 708 and 712 hours respectively under the old contract.
- (4) Clause 2 empowers the Postmaster-General to require the provision of a Sea Post Office to enable the mails to be reloaded on board ship.
- (5) Clauses 39 to 43 fix the subsidy at £45,000 a year in lieu of £60,000.

The Canadian Government will contribute £25,000 a year towards this subsidy, instead of £15,000 a year, as heretofore, leaving a net sum of £30,000 a year payable by the Imperial Exchequer, in lieu of the former £45,000.

Other clauses provide that the master, officers, and three-fourths of the crews of the mail ships employed on the Atlantic must be British subjects, but this requirement does not apply to the mail steamers between Vancouver and Hongkong.

The company is put under an obligation, in regard to the conveyance of persons and goods by mail ships, to give no undue preference to traders or other customers or persons outside British possessions. During the continuance of the contract the Admiralty is to have power to purchase or charter the mail ships, and the company is prohibited from selling them or letting them upon hire without the consent of the Admiralty and the Postmaster-General.

Intimations.

EXPERIENCED MAID (English) wishes to give her services to lady in return for passage to England or would undertake care of Children. Good references.
Address:—
E. M.,
C/o Miss Clausen,
2 Bluff, Yokohama.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [1098]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.
Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. [756]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Dec., 1908. [64]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

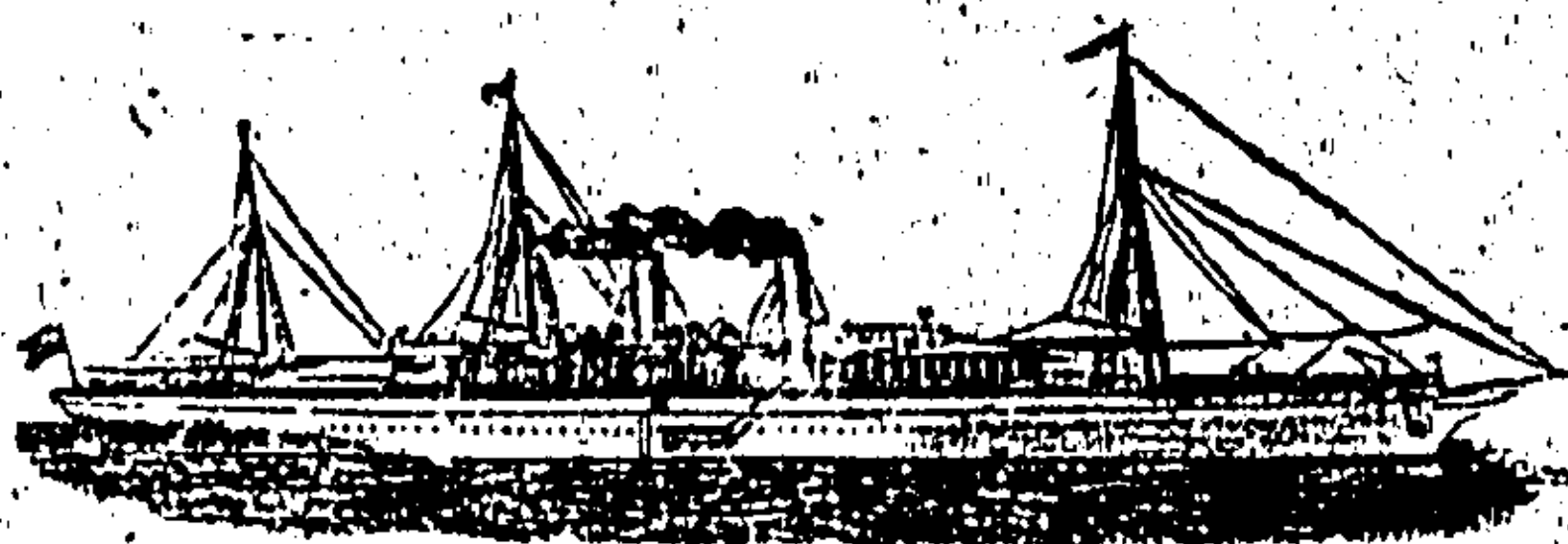
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 1.15 a.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 1

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 14 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: R.M.S., Tons, LEAVE HONGKONG, ARRIVE VANCOUVER. Rows include Empress of Japan, Empress of China, Empress of India, Empress of Japan, and Empress of China.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific Empress Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

[PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION] For Steamship On MANILA YUENSANG SATURDAY, 26th Dec., Noon SHANGHAI TSINGTAI, WEI, HAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHING. CHEONGSHING MONDAY, 28th Dec., 4 P.M. WANTAO SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA LAISANG TUESDAY, 29th Dec., Noon. MANILA LOONGSANG THURSDAY, 31st Dec., 4 P.M. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, & MOJI FOKSANG MONDAY, 1st Jan., Noon.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. For Steamship To Sail. SWATOW & SHANGHAI KWELIN 25th Dec., Daylight. MANILA TEAN 29th Dec., 3 P.M. SHANGHAI SHAOHSING 29th Dec., 4 P.M. MANILA TAKING 5th Jan., 3 P.M. MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL CHANGSHA 29th Dec., 4 P.M.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards on board.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include RUBI and ZAFIRO.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THE Steamship "DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 26th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mongolia, 9,100 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Marmora, due in London on 6th February, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIYANG," Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL. With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship "INDRAWADI," Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 5th January.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED. Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Steamer, Tons, Captain, To Sail. Rows include Inverke, Bourke, and Bourke.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th December, 1908. [19-20]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamship "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. M. S. CROWE.

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

YURN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIO ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road West.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "ARRATON APOAR," Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th Dec., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORT AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK Only: S.S. "SIKH" 29th Dec. FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 19th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODD WELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, etc., Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1909, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1908. [19-20]

Intimations.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me.

THE THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TARTAN) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is a new and most important discovery, which has been made by the author, and is now being put into practice.

THE THERAPION. This preparation is a most valuable one, and is now being put into practice.

THE THERAPION. This preparation is a most valuable one, and is now being put into practice.

THE THERAPION. This preparation is a most valuable one, and is now being put into practice.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 24th December, 1908, per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lang Pa 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

" Roast—Shiu 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 18

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 18

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 18

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 18

" Head—Ham Ngau Li 18

" Heart—Ngau Sum 18

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok 18

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 18

" Tail—Ngau Mei 18

" Liver—Ngau Con 18

" Tripe (unadressed)—Ngau To 18

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 18

" Mutton Chop—Yung Pui Kwai 18

" Leg—Yung Pui 18

" Shoulder—Yung Shau 18

" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong 18

" Brains—Chi Kwai 18

" Feet—Chi Keok 18

" Fry—Chi Chak 18

" Head—Chi Tai 18

" Heart—Chi Sum 18

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 18

" Liver—Chi Kon 18

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai 18

" Corned—Ham Chiu Yuk 18

" Leg—Chi Pui 18

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 18

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tau 18

" Keok 18

" Heart—Yung Sum 18

" Kidneys—Yung Yiu 18

" Liver—Yung Con 18

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai 18

" Suet Decal—Sang Ngau Yau 18

" Mutton—Sang Yung Yau 18

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 18

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 18

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 18

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 18

" (Chafu)—Tin Chun Ping 18

" Small—Hoi Tong 18

" Constant—Fan Lai Chi 18

" Bananas, fragrant—Canton—Sang Sheng 18

" (brides)—Macao—San Heung Chiu 18

" Cherimoya, Chinese—Fong Lai 18

" Carabola—Yung Tou 18

" Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 18

" Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai 18

" Lemons, China—Ning Moong 18

" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 18

" Litchies, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 18

" Fresh, Lai Chi 18

" Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Nin 18

" Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 18

" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 18

" Mahagostans, San Chuk Tai per 100 18

" Oranges, Tim Chang 18

" Small—Tai Kut 18

" Mandarin—Tim Kut 18

" Olives—Pak Lam 18

" Passion Fruit 18

" Peas, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 18

" (Canton), Cooking—Sai Li 18

" (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li 18

" Peanuts—Fa Sang 18

" Peas, Large—Hung Hoi 18

" Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon 18

" (Paw-lau)—each 18

" and cooking—Chung-tang 18

" Paw-lau 18

" Plantains—Tai Chiu 18

" Pimento, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 18

" Walnuts, Hop Tou 18

" Green—Sang Hop Tou 18

" Shanghai Lo Kwai 18

" VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah 18

" Chi Chai 18

" Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moou 18

" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi 18

" Pin Tau 18

" Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi 18

